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EXAMINER

BAUGH, APRIL L

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

DATE MAILED: 03/28/2003

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

27

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/557,708

Applicant(s)

GAGE ET AL.

Examiner

April L Baugh

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 April 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 6). Other: Notice to file missing parts of Nonprovisional Application.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,076,108 to Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al.

Regarding claim 1, Courts et al. teaches a method of establishing a persistent relationship between an end user device and a server where the server is one of a plurality of servers managed by a dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.) and the end user device accesses the server using a universal resource locator (URL) (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.), the method comprising the steps of: receiving, at the dispatcher, a request for information from the end user device; determining, by the dispatcher, which of the plurality of servers to select for satisfying the request (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); said key for accessing a storage area for information regarding the persistent relationship and the end user device (column 1, lines 45-50 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of creating a token. Douglas et al. teaches creating, at the selected server, a token comprising at least an identifier for the selected server, a date/time stamp, and a key (column 2, lines 39-41 and column 4, lines 5-8 of Douglas et al.), inserting the token into the URL; and, sending, by the selected server to the client device, a response with the

Art Unit: 2143

token inserted into the URL (column 4, lines 8-11 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by creating a token because this notifies the system of the type of encryption information to use to encrypt the packet.

Referring to claim 2, 13, and 23, Courts et al. teaches a method [a computer program product and a network dispatcher] as claimed in claim 1, 12, and 22 (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of encoding tokens using a modified Base64 encoding. Douglas et al. teaches wherein said token is encoded using a modified Base64 encoding (column 4, lines 7-8 and 41-42 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by encoding tokens using a modified Base64 encoding because this Base64 is one of many encryption methods.

Referring to claim 7, Courts et al. teaches a method of routing a request by an end user device to a particular one of a plurality of redundant servers residing behind a network dispatching mechanism (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 6, line 5 of Courts et al.), said methods comprising the steps of: receiving, at the network dispatching mechanism, a request for information indicated by a uniform resource locator (URL) (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); further determining, at the network dispatching mechanism, if a session binding is old (column 6, line 45 of Courts et al.); forwarding, by said network dispatching mechanism, the

Art Unit: 2143

request, including the URL, to the particular server (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 6, line 5 of Courts et al); removing, by said particular server, said valid routing information from the URL; storing, by said particular server, routing information removed from said valid routing token, where said valid routing information can be accessed subsequently by an outbound data stream filter during the processing of an outbound reply related to said request (column 1, lines 48-53 of Courts et al.); accessing, by said particular server, a storage location where information regarding a session between the particular server and the end user device is stored; and inserting, by said particular server, said session information into said request (column 1, lines 52-55 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of tokens. Douglas et al. teaches determining, at the network dispatching mechanism, if said URL contains a valid routing token; if said URL contains a valid routing token and said routing token is not old, forwarding, by said network dispatching mechanism, the request, including the URL, to the particular server indicated by said valid routing token (column 2, lines 27-29 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by having a routing token because this notifies the system of the type of encryption information to use to encrypt the packet and the validity of the packet.

Regarding claim 12, Courts et al. teaches a computer program product having computer readable code means (column 1, lines 18-20 of Courts et al.) of establishing a persistent relationship between an end user device and a server where the server is one of a plurality of servers managed by a dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.) and the end user device

Art Unit: 2143

accesses the server using a universal resource locator (URL) (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.), the computer program product comprising: computer readable code means of receiving, at the dispatcher, a request for information from the end user device; computer readable code means of determining, by the dispatcher, which of the plurality of servers to select for satisfying the request (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); said key for accessing a storage area for information regarding the persistent relationship and the end user device (column 1, lines 45-50 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of creating a token. Douglas et al. teaches computer readable code means of creating, at the selected server, a token comprising at least an identifier for the selected server, a date/time stamp, and a key (column 2, lines 39-41 and column 4, lines 5-8 of Douglas et al.), computer readable code means of inserting the token into the URL; and, computer readable code means of sending, by the selected server to the client device, a response with the token inserted into the URL (column 4, lines 8-11 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by creating a token because this notifies the system of the type of encryption information to use to encrypt the packet.

Regarding claim 18, Courts et al. teaches a computer program product having computer readable program code (column 1, lines 18-20 of Courts et al.) for routing a request by an end user device to a particular one of a plurality of redundant servers residing behind a network dispatching mechanism (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 6, line 5 of Courts et al.), said program product comprising: computer readable program code for receiving, at the network dispatching

Art Unit: 2143

mechanism, a request for information indicated by a uniform resource locator (URL) (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); if said URL contains a valid routing token, computer readable program code for determining, at the network dispatching mechanism, if a session binding indicated by said routing token is old (column 6, line 45 of Courts et al.); computer readable program code for forwarding, by said network dispatching mechanism, the request, including the URL, to the particular server (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 6, line 5 of Courts et al.); computer readable program code for removing, by said particular server, said valid routing information from the URL; computer readable program code for storing, by said particular server, routing information removed from said valid routing token, where said valid routing information can be accessed subsequently by an outbound data stream filter during the processing of an outbound reply related to said request (column 1, lines 48-53 of Courts et al.); computer readable program code for accessing, by said particular server, a storage location where information regarding a session between the particular server and the end user device is stored; and computer readable program code for inserting, by said particular server, said session information into said request (column 1, lines 52-55 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of tokens. Douglas et al. teaches computer readable program code for determining, at the network dispatching mechanism, if said URL contains a valid routing token if said URL contains a valid routing token and said routing token is not old, computer readable program code for forwarding, by said network dispatching mechanism, the request, including the URL, to the particular server indicated by said valid routing token (column 2, lines 27-29 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state



Art Unit: 2143

for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by having a routing token because this notifies the system of the type of encryption information to use to encrypt the packet and the validity of the packet.

Referring to claim 22, Courts et al. teaches a network dispatcher for establishing a persistent relationship between an end user device and a server where the server is one of a plurality of servers managed by said network dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.), said network dispatcher comprising: means for receiving a request for information from said end user device, said request for information including a uniform resource locator (URL) (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); means for determining which of the plurality of servers to select for satisfying said request for information (column 3, lines 5-7 and column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.); said key for accessing a storage area for information regarding the persistent relationship and the end user device (column 1, lines 45-50 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. does not teach of creating a token. Douglas et al. teaches means for creating, at said selected server, a token comprising at least an identifier for the selected server, a date/time stamp, and a key (column 2, lines 39-41 and column 4, lines 5-8 of Douglas et al.), means for inserting the token into the URL; and means for sending, by the selected server, a response with the token inserted into the URL to the client device (column 4, lines 8-11 of Douglas et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. by creating a token because this notifies the system of the type of encryption information to use to encrypt the packet.

Art Unit: 2143

Regarding claim 6, 17, and 27, Courts et al. teaches a method [a computer program product and a network dispatcher] as claimed in claim 1, 12, and 22 wherein said information regarding the persistent relationship is stored as a cookie on said server (column 5, lines 50-52 of Courts et al.).

3. Claim 3-5, 14-16, and 24-26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,076,108 to Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. as applied to claim 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 27 above, and further in view of Vanstone et al.

Regarding claim 3, 14, and 24, Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. a method [a computer program product and a network dispatcher] as claimed in claim 1, 12, and 22 and tokens (column 2, lines 27-29 of Douglas et al.).

Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. does not teach checksum or hash verification field. Vanstone et al. teaches wherein said token has a checksum or hash verification field (column 2, lines 54-58 of Vanstone et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. by having checksum or hash verification field because this helps in identifying the client.

Referring to claim 4, 15, and 25, Courts et al. teaches a method [a computer program product and a network dispatcher] as claimed in claim 3, 14, and 24 (column 2, lines 27-29 of Douglas et al.).

Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. does not teach said hash is a SHA-1 hash. Vanstone et al. teaches wherein said hash is a SHA-1 hash computed over said identifier for said selected server, said date/time stamp, and said key (column 2, lines 40-41 of Vanstone et al.). Therefore it

Art Unit: 2143

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. by having said hash is a SHA-1 hash because this helps in identifying the client and SHA-1 is a type of hash function.

Referring to claim 5, 16, and 26, Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. teaches a method [a computer program product and a network dispatcher] as claimed in claim 3, 14, and 24 and Base64 encoding (column 4, lines 41-42 of Douglas et al.).

Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. does not teach of checksum or hash. Vanstone et al. teaches wherein said checksum or hash (column 2, lines 56-58 of Vanstone et al.) is encoded. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. by having checksum or hash because this helps in identifying the client.

4. Claim 8, 9, and 19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,076,108 to Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. as applied to claim 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 27 above, and further in view of Colby et al.

Regarding claim 8 and 19, Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. teaches the method [The computer program product] as claimed in claim 7 and 18 and the URL (column 5, lines 66-67 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. does not teach of filtering. Colby et al. teaches wherein additional filtering of the URL is done prior to the forwarding step (column 12, lines 6-7 of Colby et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

Art Unit: 2143

time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. by filtering because this helps to authenticate the information more and also to retrieve more needed information from the packet.

Regarding claim 9, Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. teaches the methods claimed in claim 1 thru 8 and the dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.).

Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. does not teach of filtering. Colby et al. wherein all filtering (column 12, lines 6-7 of Colby et al.) is performed within the dispatcher. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for maintaining a state for a user session using a global session server by Courts et al. in view of Douglas et al. by filtering because this helps to authenticate the information more and also to retrieve more needed information from the packet.

5. Claim 10 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,374, 359 to Shrader et al. in view of Courts et al.

Regarding claim 10, Shrader et al. teaches a method of sending information to a requesting end user from an application (column 5, lines 3-6 of Shrader et al.) over a session wherein said application resides at one of a plurality of redundant servers, said method comprising the steps of: receiving response information from said application, said response information including a URL (uniform resource locator) (column 5, lines 46-47 of Shrader et al.); determining if a key cookie has been used for storing session information between said end user and said application; if a key cookie has been used for storing session information, retrieving a session key from said key cookie; if a key cookie was not used for storing session

Art Unit: 2143

information, retrieving said session key from a control block (column 5, lines 19-22 and column 7, lines 22-25 of Shrader et al.); removing all cookies from said response information; storing said removed cookies in a predetermined storage area (column 4, lines 35-37 of Shrader et al.); updating a date/time stamp in said sticky routing string (column 6, line 67 of Shrader et al.); inserting said sticky routing string into said URL; and transmitting said response information, including said URL, to said end user (column 1, lines 16-18 of Shrader et al.).

Shrader et al. does not teach a network dispatcher or a sticky routing string. Courts et al. does teach redundant servers residing behind a network dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.) updating said URL to indicate the removal of said cookies (column 1, lines 55-56 of Courts et al.); creating a sticky routing string (column 6, lines 6-8 of Courts et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for dynamic use and validation of http cookies for authentication by Shrader et al. by having a network dispatcher or a sticky routing string because a dispatcher is needed to pass the packet to the server and sticky routing strings to help route request from the same client to the same server.

Referring to claim 20, Shrader et al. teaches a computer program product having computer readable program means (column 3, line 59 of Shrader et al.) of sending information to a requesting end user from an application (column 5, lines 3-6 of Shrader et al.) over a session wherein said application resides at one of a plurality of redundant servers, said computer program product comprising: computer readable programming means of receiving response information from said application, said response information including a URL (uniform resource locator) (column 5, lines 46-47 of Shrader et al.); computer readable programming means of

Art Unit: 2143

determining if a key cookie has been used for storing session information between said end user and said application; if a key cookie has been used for storing session information, computer readable programming means of retrieving a session key from said key cookie; if a key cookie was not used for storing session information, computer readable programming means of retrieving said session key from a control block (column 5, lines 19-22 and column 7, lines 22-25 of Shrader et al.); computer readable programming means of removing all cookies from said response information; computer readable programming means of storing said removed cookies in a predetermined storage area (column 4, lines 35-37 of Shrader et al.); computer readable programming means of updating a date/time stamp in said sticky routing string (column 6, line 67 of Shrader et al.); computer readable programming means of inserting said sticky routing string into said URL; and computer readable programming means of transmitting said response information, including said URL, to said end user (column 1, lines 16-18 of Shrader et al.).

Shrader et al. does not teach a network dispatcher or a sticky routing string. Courts et al. does teach redundant servers residing behind a network dispatcher (column 3, lines 5-7 of Courts et al.) computer readable programming means of updating said URL to indicate the removal of said cookies (column 1, lines 55-56 of Courts et al.); computer readable programming means of creating a sticky routing string (column 6, lines 6-8 of Courts et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for dynamic use and validation of http cookies for authentication by Shrader et al. by having a network dispatcher or a sticky routing string because a dispatcher is needed to pass the packet to the server and sticky routing strings to help route request from the same client to the same server.

Art Unit: 2143

6. Claim 11 and 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,374, 359 to Shrader et al. in view of Courts et al. as applied to claim 10 and 20 above, and further in view of Colby et al.

Regarding claim 11 and 21, Shrader et al. in view of Courts et al. teaches a method [a computer program product] as claimed in claim 10 and 20 and said response information (column 1, lines 53-55 of Courts et al.).

Shrader et al. in view of Courts et al. does not teach of filtering. Colby et al. wherein, prior to said determining step, said response information is transmitted from said application through one or more filters (column 12, lines 6-7 of Colby et al.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the method for dynamic use and validation of http cookies for authentication by Shrader et al. in view of Courts et al. by filtering because this helps to authenticate the information more and also to retrieve more needed information from the packet.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April L Baugh whose telephone number is 703-305-5317. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-9149 for regular communications and 703-746-9149 for After Final communications.

Art Unit: 2143

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

ALB

March 21, 2003



DAVID WILEY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100